

LITVINENKO, G.

Physical Education and Training - Kamenets-Podol'sk

Pavlov's theory and physical education in Kamenets Podol'sk. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 3, No. 1, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Uncl.

LITVINENKO, G. I.

18(0) FRASE I BOOK EXPLANATION 307/1798

Aluminiya met. 2528. Institut metallurgii
Sovetskaya metallurgiya (Modern Problems in Metallurgy)
Moscow, 1958. 640 p. 3,000 copies printed.
Reep. Ed.: A.M. Smirnov, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of
Sciences; Ed.: Publishing House; V.S. Kabanov, and
A.M. Kabanov; Spok. Ed.: T.V. Polyakova.

FRASE: This book is intended for scientific and technical per-
sonnel in the field of metallurgy.

CONTENTS: This is a collection of articles on certain aspects of
Soviet metallurgy. The book is dedicated to Academician
Leon Pavlovich Litvinenko on the occasion of his 75th birthday. The
book is divided into seven parts. The first part consists of
two articles presenting a brief account of the biography and
professional activity of the Soviet metallurgist. It includes an
article by Leon Litvinenko, Academician, and Leon Litvinenko (M.I.L.
LITV.) describing their meeting with Litvinenko in Moscow and also his
visit to the United States. The second part consists of three
articles and deals with raw materials and fuels for the Soviet
metallurgical industry. The third part represents the major
portion of the book. It consists of 25 articles dealing with
the various aspects of the metallurgy of pig iron and steel.
The fourth part consists of two articles treating the metal-
lurgy of nonferrous metals. The fifth part consists of three
articles on the treating of metals. The sixth part consists of
eight articles discussing certain aspects of physical metal-
lurgy. The last part deals with general problems in the field
of metallurgy. References are given after each article. No
permissions are mentioned.

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Modern Problems in Metallurgy 307/1798
Svet, D.M. [Doctor of Technical Sciences]. The Microscopic
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of a Spectrum

Andon'ev, S.M. [Candidate of Technical Sciences]. G.A. Gorbunov
and G.I. Litvinenko. "Gibbs' State Institute
for the Design and Planning of Steel Structures". New
Developments in the Design of Metallurgical Plants 393

METALLURGY OF NONFERROUS METALS
Galkin, D.M. [Corresponding Member, AS USSR, Metallurgical
Institute Lenin A.A. Maykov, AS USSR]. Present Condition
of the Problem of High Oxygen-Enriched Air in Nonferrous
Metallurgy 417

Reep. Ed.: [Doctor of Technical Sciences, Metallurgical
Institute of the Steel Branch, AS USSR]. Electrolysis of
Molten Slags 443
Card 9/12

LITVINENKO, G.Kh.; SUSLIKOV, A.D.

Mechanization and automatization of operations in coke-oven sections. Koks i khim. no.7:33-36 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Magnitogorsk metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Coke industry--Equipment and supplies)

LITVINENKO, G.Mh.; SUBBOTOV, A.D.

Device for signaling the opening of coke wharf gates and
the presence of coke on the wharf. Diul. TSICHEI
no.5:49 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Coke ovens)
(automatic control)

GARAN', F.A.; LITVINENKO, G.Kh.

Automation of the filling of charges into larry cars and its falling
in a coal tower. ~~Roks i.khm.~~ no. 9:29-32 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Magnitogorsk) (Coke industry--Equipment and supplies)

LITVINENKO, G.Kh.; SUSLIKOV, A.D.; GARAN', F.A.

Automation of coke sorting and distribution. Koks i khim. no.6:
27-31 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Coke industry) (Automation)

LITVINENKO, G.L., agronom; TYRICHEVA, Z.

The most honorable occupation. Zemledelie 26 no.5:92-93
My '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Kolkhoz imeni Chapayeva, Dnepropetrovskoy oblasti (for
Litvinenko).

LITVINENKO, G.S.

Litvinenko, G.S. -- "Complex Ester Condensations in a Series of Gamma-Piperidones. Synthesis of Cocaine Analogs." Cand Chem Sci, Inst of Chemical Sciences,, Acad Sci Kazan' SSR, Alma-Ata 1953. (REFERATIVNIY ZHURNAL--KHIMIYA, Mol, Jan 54.)

Source: SUM 168, 22 July 1954

LITVINENKO, G.S.

HAZAROV, I.N.; SOKOLOV, D.V.; LITVINENKO, G.S.

Heterocyclic compounds. Report no.30: Condensation of γ -piperidones with esters of formic, oxalic, carbonic, and chlorocarbonic acids. Synthesis of cocaine analogs. Izv.AN SSSR. Otd.khim.nauk no.1:95-108 (MLRA 7:4)
Ja-P '54.

1. Institut khimicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk Kaz.SSR.
(Condensation products (Chemistry)) (Esters) (Chemistry, Medical and pharmaceutical)

SOKOLOV, D.V.; LITVINENKO, G.S.; ISIN, Zh.I.

Laboratory production of vinylacetylene from dimethylvinylethynylcarbinol. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.khim. no.2:68-71
'59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Acetylene)

LITVINENKO, G. S.

D. V. Sokolov, G. S. Litvinenko, and K. I. Khludneva, "Conformation of stereoisomers of 2-Methyl-4-ketodekahydroquinoline and 2-Methyl-4-oxydekahydroquinoline and Some of Their Derivatives."

report presented at the Symposium on Concepts of Conformation in Organic Chemistry which took place in Moscow at the IOKh AN SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry, AS USSR) from September 30 to October 2, 1958.

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1959, No. 3, 561-564.

5(3)

AUTHORS:

Sokolov, D. V., Litvinenko, G. S.,
Khludneva, K. I.

SOV/79-29-4-15/77

TITLE:

III Stereochemistry of Nitrogen Heterocycles (III. Stereokhimiya
azotistyykh geterotsiklov). III. Stereoisomers of
2-Methyl-4-ketodecahydroquinoline (III. Stereoizomeriya
2-metil-4-ketodekagidrokhinolina)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 4, pp 1112-1122
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Upon suggestion of the late Academician I. N. Nazarov,
the authors chose in continuation of their previous papers
(Refs 1, 2) the easily accessible 2-methyl-4-
ketodecahydroquinoline (I) as subject of stereochemical
investigations, which is synthesized from the acetylene
derivatives (Ref 3) according to scheme 1. It has three
asymmetric carbon atoms and can theoretically occur in the
form of four racemates. From among the four possible
racemates the racemates (II), (III) and (IV), denoted in
scheme 2 (α -, β -, and δ -isomer, were obtained. The fourth
one, the δ -isomer (V) could only be obtained in the form

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III. Stereochemistry of Nitrogen Heterocycles.

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III. Stereoisomers of 2-Methyl-4-ketodecahydroquinoline

of its benzoyl derivatives (Va) (for details see table). On repeated fractional recrystallization of the hydrogen chloride salts (I) from anhydrous alcohol the compounds (VII) and (VIII) resulted. The results of the investigation indicate that the initial mixture of the isomers of 2-methyl-4-ketodecahydroquinoline (I) consists chiefly of the stable α - and γ -isomers (II and IV) and partly of the less stable β -isomer (III). The very unstable δ -isomer (V) in the mixture apparently does not occur. For the time being it is not possible to solve the problem whether on the closure of the piperidine ring (see the scheme) immediately the more stable α - and γ -isomers (II) and (IV) or, at first, the less stable β and δ isomers (III) and (V) are formed on the double bond of the cyclohexane ring. The δ -isomer (V) is rapidly transformed into the γ -isomer (IV); the α - and β -isomers undergo mutual transformations by way of the hydrochloride into which compound (I) must be converted in order to separate it from neutral compounds. Thus, the conditions for the mutual transformations of stable isomers into unstable ones, and vice versa, are found.

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III. Stereochemistry of Nitrogen Heterocycles. SOV/79-29-4-15/77
III. Stereoisomers of 2-Methyl-4-ketodecahydroquinoline

There are 1 table and 9 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR
(Institute of Chemical Sciences of the Academy of Sciences
of the Kazakhskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: March 6, 1958

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5.3400

78266

SOV/79-30-3-20/69

AUTHORS: Sokolov, D. V., Litvinenko, G. S., Khludneva, K. I.

TITLE: Stereochemistry of Nitrogen-Containing Heterocycles.
VIII. Benzoic Esters of 2-Methyl-4-Hydroxydecahydro-
quinoline and 1,2-Dimethyl-4-hydroxydecahydroquinoline
Isomers. New Anesthetics

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol 30, Nr 3,
pp 831-838 (USSR)

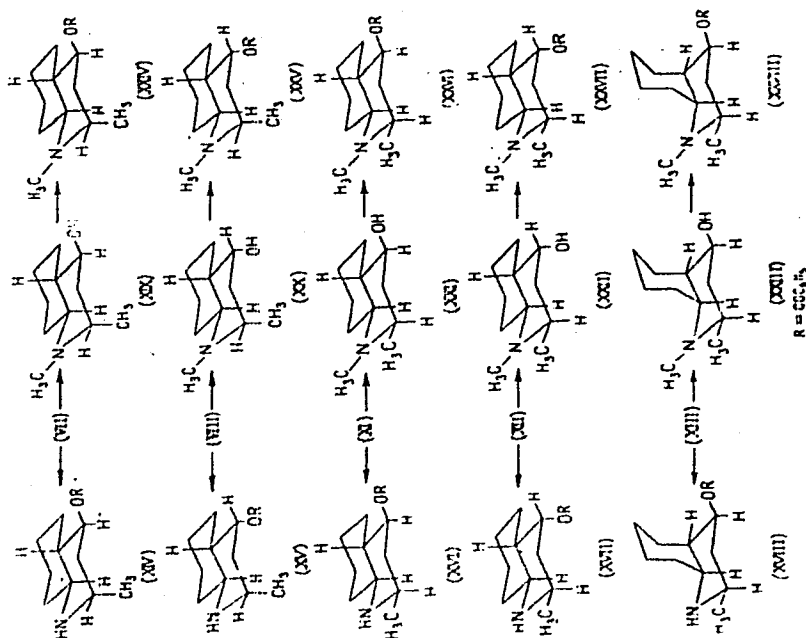
ABSTRACT: This article is a continuation of previous work (Zhurnal
obshchey khimii, 29, 3204 (1959); Ibid, 29, 3555 (1959))
and is devoted to synthesis of benzoic esters of the
five common alcohols (VII, mp 134°; VIII, mp 128°;
XI, mp 144°; XII, mp 158°) with rings joined trans,
and alcohol (XIII, mp 115°) with rings joined cis, as
well as benzoic esters of these alcohols with methyl
radicals at the nitrogen (scheme 2)

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Scheme 2.



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Heating the hydrochlorides of racemic alcohols (VII), (VIII), (XI), and (XII) with benzoyl chloride results in good yield of benzoic esters of 2-methyl-4-hydroxy-decahydroquinoline, (XIV), (XV), (XVI), and (XVII). Benzoic ester (XVIII) was obtained from N-benzoyl derivatives of alcohol (XIII) by the method described previously (above ref). The properties of the obtained esters are shown in Table 3. Heating the same alcohols with a mixture of formaldehyde and formic acid yields (90%) five corresponding racemates of 1,2-dimethyl-4-hydroxydecahydroquinoline, (XIX), (XX), (XXI), (XXII), and (XXIII). The properties of the obtained compounds are shown in Table 2. Compounds were converted into corresponding benzoic esters, (XXIV), (XXV), (XXVI),

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(XXVII). and (XXVIII). They are shown in Table 4. The majority of the synthesized compounds have strong anesthetic properties surpassing that of novocain, and especially cocain; some of them were comparable to dicain. The obtained compounds were tested at the Alma-Ata Medical Institute (chair of pharmacology) and at the Institute of Physiology of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR (pharmacology laboratory), under the direction of I. I. Sivertsev. There are 4 tables; and 8 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Chemical Sciences of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR (Institut khimicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR)

SUBMITTED: March 19, 1959

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Table 2

		A			
		B	C	D	E
(XIX)	a) $C_{11}H_{21}ON$		20	93.5	116-117
	b) $C_{11}H_{21}ONCl$				238-239
	n) $C_{17}H_{27}O_5N_1$				149-151
(XX)	a) $C_{11}H_{21}ON$		20	92.5	148-149
	b) $C_{11}H_{21}ONCl$				257-258
	n) $C_{17}H_{27}O_5N_1$				175-176
(XXI)	a) $C_{11}H_{21}ON$		15	90.2	87-88
	b) $C_{11}H_{21}ONCl$				173-175
	n) $C_{17}H_{27}O_5N_1$				140-142
(XXII)	a) $C_{11}H_{21}ON$		25	79.2	130-131
	b) $C_{11}H_{21}ONCl$				150-151
	n) $C_{17}H_{27}O_5N_1$				192-193
(XXIII)	a) $C_{11}H_{21}ON$		25	80.0	99-100
	b) $C_{11}H_{21}ONCl$				192-194
	n) $C_{17}H_{27}O_5N_1$				149-151

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307/19-50-5-20/69

Table 3

		A			
		B	C	D	E
(XIV)	a) $C_{17}H_{23}O_2N$ *	183—190 ^o	84.6		
	b) $C_{17}H_{24}O_2NCl$	—	—	283—284 ^o	
	c) $C_{23}H_{26}O_3N_4$	—	—	208—209	
(XV)	a) $C_{17}H_{23}O_2N$	197—198	64.0	77—78	
	b) $C_{17}H_{24}O_2NCl$	—	—	269—271	
	c) $C_{23}H_{26}O_3N_4$	—	—	256—257	
(XVI)	a) $C_{17}H_{23}O_2N$	190—193	53.6	87—87.5	
	b) $C_{17}H_{24}O_2NCl$	—	—	270—272	
	c) $C_{23}H_{26}O_3N_4$	—	—	240—241	
(XVII)	a) $C_{17}H_{23}O_2N$ **	197—199	83.5		
	b) $C_{17}H_{24}O_2NCl$	—	—	214—215	
	c) $C_{23}H_{26}O_3N_4$	—	—	271—273	
(XVIII)	a) $C_{17}H_{23}O_2N$ [7]	135—140	50.2	75—76	
	b) $C_{17}H_{24}O_2NCl$	—	—	304—305	
	c) $C_{23}H_{26}O_3N_4$	—	—	216—217	

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* d_4^{20} 1.0869, n_D^{20} 1.5396,
 ** d_4^{20} 1.0874; n_D^{20} 1.5360,

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Table 4

A				
	B	C	D	E
(XXIV)	a) $C_{18}H_{25}O_2N$	160—165°	99.0	62—63°
	b) $C_{18}H_{26}O_2NCl$	—	—	269—270
	c) $C_{24}H_{28}O_2N_4$	—	—	—
(XXV)	a) $C_{18}H_{25}O_2N$ *	160—165	84.0	41—42
	b) $C_{18}H_{26}O_2NCl$	—	—	204—205
	c) $C_{24}H_{28}O_2N_4$	—	—	233—234
(XXVI)	a) $C_{18}H_{25}O_2N$ **	145—150	97.0	—
	b) $C_{18}H_{26}O_2NCl$	—	—	217—218
	c) $C_{24}H_{28}O_2N_4$	—	—	192—193
(XXVII)	a) $C_{18}H_{25}O_2N$ ***	140—145	87.7	—
	b) $C_{18}H_{26}O_2NCl$	—	—	F
	c) $C_{24}H_{28}O_2N_4$	—	—	212—213
(XXVIII)	a) $C_{18}H_{25}O_2N$	150—155	95.0	57—58
	b) $C_{18}H_{26}O_2NCl$	—	—	232—234

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* d_4^{20} 1.0844, n_D^{20} 1.5417,
 ** d_4^{20} 1.0702, n_D^{20} 1.5380,
 *** d_4^{20} 1.0723, n_D^{20} 1.5368,

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Table 2. (A) Properties of isomeric 1,2-dimethyl-4-hydroxydecahydroquinolines and their derivatives; (B) formulas of isomers (a), their hydrochlorides (b) and picrates (c); (C) methylation time (in min); (D) yield (%); (E) mp.

Table 3. (A) Properties of 2-methyl-4-hydroxydecahydroquinoline benzoates and their derivatives; (B) formulas of benzoates (a), their hydrochlorides (b), and picrates (c); (C) benzylation temperature; (D) yield, (%); (E) mp.

Table 4. (A) Properties of 1,2-dimethyl-4-hydroxydecahydroquinoline benzoates and their derivatives; (B) formulas of benzoates (a), their hydrochlorides (b) and picrates (c); (C) benzylation temperature; (D) yield (%); (E) mp; (F) hygroscopic.

Card 8/8

SOKOLOV, D.V.; LITVINENKO, G.S.; ARTYUKHIN, V.I.

Stereochemistry of nitrogen heterocycles. Part 10: Steric directivity in hydrogenation of isomers of 2-methyl-4-ketodecahydroquinoline. Reduction of isomers of 1-benzoyl-2-methyl-4-ketodecahydroquinoline by aluminum isopropylate. Izv.AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser.khim. no.1:75-82 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Heterocyclic compounds) (Stereochemistry)

AGASHKIN, O.V.; LITVINENKO, G.S.; SOKOLOV, D.V.; CHASNIKOVA, S.S.

Stereochemistry of nitrogen heterocycles. Part 11: Infrared spectra of the family of 2-methyl-4-hydroxydecahydroquinoline stereoisomers. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no.3:862-870 Mr '61.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut khimii AN Kazakhskoy SSR.
(Quinoline--Spectra)

L 49013-65

UR/0058/65/000/003/D036/D036

ACCESSION NR: AR5012262

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 3D270

AUTHOR: Agasikin, O. V.; Chasnikova, S. S.; Litvinenko, G. S.; Sokolov, D. V.

TITLE: Infrared and ultraviolet spectra of several batch alcohols

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Komis. po spektroskopii. AN SSSR, vyp. 1, 1964, 330-336

TOPIC TAGS: spectroscopy, ir spectra, ultraviolet spectra, batch alcohol

TRANSLATION: The equilibrium constants for monomers and associates were determined by measuring the intensities of bands of free and bonded hydroxyls in the infrared absorption spectra of solutions of stereoisomer batch alcohols. It was found that for equal conditions the larger equilibrium constants correspond to associates of equatorial isomers, rather than to associates of their axial epimers. The energies of hydrogen bonds, formed by various stereoisomers and corresponding to steric coefficients, were determined from temperature relations of equilibrium constants. It is explained that equatorial isomers form stronger hydrogen bonds than axial isomers. A test to interpret the observed effects was made by obtaining data on the electronic spectra of stereoisomer alcohols in the near and vacuum ultraviolet

Card 1/2

L-42013-55

ACCESSION NR: AR5012262

region.

SUB CODE: OP, OC

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2 *PN*

SHIVINIKO, S. T.

Dissertation: "Investigation of Conditions for Obtaining a Stable Agglomerate of the Ordinary and the Fluxing Type from Concentrates of Wet Dressing of Ores from the Kamysb-Burun Deposit." Cand Tech Sci, Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy, Acad Sci Ukrainian SSR, Kiev, 1953. (Referativnyy Zhurnal-Akimiya, No 10, Moscow, May 54)

SO: SOU 318, 23 Dec 1954

S/130/60/000/006/004/011

AUTHOR: Litvinenko, G. T., Director

TITLE: Giprostal's Contribution in the Introduction of New Technology

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1960, No. 6, pp. 6-7

TEXT: Giprostal' workers are occupied with the following problems connected with the development of Soviet metallurgy: Industrial methods of cast-iron desulfurization which is conducted not in blast furnaces but in the ladle by lime blast. Raising the blast heat, requiring improved refractories, more powerful burners, and extended surfaces of the air-blast; high-alumina ribbed bricks will be produced at the Semiluk plant increasing the heat surface by 10-12%, without changing the volume. Supply of natural gas to blast furnaces to reduce coke consumption. Developing large-capacity open-hearth furnaces (800 tons) with a number of special features and an efficiency raised by 19%; fuel consumption reduced by 8% and refractory consumption by 23%; designing a unit for the preliminary oxygen blowing through cast iron and addition of ore and limestone, to be built at "Azovstal'". Development of standard mechanized systems for the cold repair of open-hearth furnaces. Developing of self-carburization of natural gas, tested at the plant imeni Il'yich. Devising a

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Giprostal's Contribution in the Introduction of New Technology

shot-blasting device for cleaning sheets at the Alchevsk plant. Developing an installation for hardfacing stainless steel sheets. This installation is equipped with various new mechanisms including a pneumatic suction device for sheets, a furnace with a roller hearth, a tilter, a hard-facing bath etc. The design of a butt-welding machine on a 350-2 mill was accomplished for the Makeyevka plant. The Institute brought about a project for an automatic pipe casting line including machines for centrifugal casting, a machine for the manufacture of molds, etc. Syphon casting of pipes is a new method which is being developed at the Institute. Besides the enumerated subjects, Giprostal' is occupied with the development of a four-groove continuous steel casting installation; the design of a multi-groove machine with tilting the blank into horizontal position is being planned. Important experimental work is performed on evaporation cooling of metallurgical units. At present over 200 open-hearth. 5 blast and 12 heating furnaces have been converted to evaporation cooling. The conversion of the majority of open-hearth furnaces, a number of blast furnaces and over 200 heating furnaces to this method is intended. Great attention is devoted to problems of mechanization and automation of ferrous metallurgical processes and to the improvement of designs metallurgical machines.

ASSOCIATION: Giprostal'

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S/019/61/000/021/001/074
A154/A126

AUTHORS: Kononenko, V.G., Lyukevich, D.A., Litvinenko, G.T , Shmukler, I.S.

TITLE: A technological process for rolling ingots

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, no. 21, 1961, 22

TEXT: Class 7a, 1. No 142260 (651107/22 of January 20, 1960). A technological process for rolling ingots, distinguished by the fact that, in order to increase the productivity of the blooming and slabbing mills before the ingots enter the roll stand, the ingots are first topped by explosion-cutting shears.

Card 1/1

LYTVYNYENKO, G.V.

S/185/62/007/005/009/013
D407/D301

AUTHORS: Lytvynenko, H.V., and Radchenko, I.V.
TITLE: Thermal conductivity of aqueous solutions of electrolytes as a structural-sensitive property
PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 7, no. 5, 1962, 539 - 547

TEXT: The apparent molal thermal conductivity of an infinitely diluted electrolytic solution is considered. The relation between the thermal conductivity of aqueous electrolytic solutions and the ionic radius is discussed from the point of view of the structure of the solution. The concept of apparent molal thermal conductivity φ_2 was introduced by A.F. Kapustinskiy and I.I. Ruzavin (Ref. 10: ZhFKh, 30, 548, 1956). The formula for φ_2 , proposed in Ref. 10, is however inadequate, since its principal term is not related to the thermal conductivity. The authors propose a new formula for φ_2 , which is free of the above shortcoming. They used, for the coefficient of thermal conductivity λ_r , the equation

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Thermal conductivity of aqueous ...

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D407/D301

$$\lambda_r = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_0} = 1 + A\sqrt{m} + Bm \quad (15)$$

proposed by G. Jones and M. Dole (Ref. 15: J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 51, 2950, 1929) for the coefficient of viscosity of electrolytic solutions of low concentration. The coefficients A and B are calculated by means of graphs; B describes the interaction of ions with the molecules of the solvent. It is related to the term Λ^0 , entering the formula for the apparent molal thermal conductivity. The quantities B and Λ^0 turned out to be additive with respect to the ions; hence it was possible to calculate these quantities for each ion. The calculations were based on the Cs-I scale, proposed in the references. The results of the calculation are listed in a table. By considering the dependence of Λ^0 and B on the aqua- and radius r_{aq} , the following conclusions were reached: 1) The ions which are larger than the water molecules, have large negative Λ^0 and B, i.e. they reduce the thermal conductivity of the solution; this reduction is the greater, the larger their radius r_{aq} . 2) Ions which are equal to, or smaller than, water molecules, have positive or small negative

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Thermal conductivity of aqueous ...

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values of Λ^0 and B. 3) Multi-charge ions with small r_{aq} have large negative values of Λ^0 and B. A comparison of the obtained results with the other properties of ions, shows that all negatively-hydrated ions reduce the thermal conductivity of the solution. By considering the influence of negatively-hydrated ions on the structure of the solution and on the translational motion of its molecules, the authors conclude that the thermal conductivity of aqueous electrolytic solutions is (unlike the viscosity) more sensitive to structural changes in the solution, than to changes in the translational motion. There are 6 figures, 3 tables and 19 references: 10 Soviet-bloc and 9 non-Soviet-bloc. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Dnipropetrovs'kyi metalurhiynyy instytut (Dnipropetrovs'k Metallurgical Institute)

SUBMITTED: January 16, 1962

Card 3/3

S/019/62/000/024/048/059
A156/A128

AUTHORS:

Kononenko, V.G., Lyukevich, D.A., Litvinenko, G.T., Shmukler,
I.S., Boborykin, Yu.A., Pul'makht, V.V., and Pravdin, V.S.

TITLE:

A method of cutting-off metal, for example, during continuous
casting

PERIODICAL:

Byulleten' izobreteniy, no. 24, 1962, 56

TEXT:

Class 49c, 13. No. 142498 (640182/25 of October 1, 1959).
The subject of this invention consists in the use of explosion energy for
cutting-off moving metal, for example, during continuous casting.

(Abstracter's note: Complete translation.)

Card 1/1

KOROSTOVTSSEV, S.B.; FISHZON-RYSS, Yu.I.; BALAKHINA, M.R.;
VO VAN-VIN; ZHDAN, P.P.; KULTYSHEVA, Z.F.; Litvinenko, G.V.

Comparative characteristics of stomach exploration without
catheter by means of ion-exchange resins saturated with
azure and by Sahli's test. Lab. delo no. 8:470-474 '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Kafedra terapii dlya usoversherstvovaniya vrachey No. 1
(nachal'nik - prof. P.I.Shilov) Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena
Lenina akademii im. S.M.Kirova i Okruzhnoy gospiatal' (nachal'nik
A.M.Andryushchenko), Leningrad.

MAKHOV, N., starchiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; LITVINENKO, I., aspirant

Building farms with loose housing of cattle. Sel'. stroi.
16 no.6:4-5 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Zapadno-Sibirskiy filial Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhi-
tektury SSSR (for Makhov). 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
sel'skikh zdaniy Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for
Litvinenko).
(Novosibirsk Province--Barns)

LITVINENKO, I.

What mathematics contributes to the national economy. Nauka i
zhizn' 28 no.7:42-46 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Electronic calculating machines)
(Efficiency, Industrial)

PROTSENKO, P.; LITVINENKO, I., inzh.

Arched buildings of rectilinear factory-made elements. Sel'.
stroi. ~~15~~no.7:14-15 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Glavnyy tekhnolog Novosibirskogo zavoda zhelezobetonnykh
konstruktsiy i gipsovykh izdeliy.
(Novosibirsk Province--Farm buildings)
(Precast concrete construction)

LITVINENKO, I.

The blue main line Volga - Baltic Sea. Tekh.mol. 31 no.2:35-36
'63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Tekhnika molodezhi".
(Volga-Baltic Sea waterway)

LITVINENKO, I.A.

USSR/Optics - Physical Optics.

K-5

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, 7752

Author : Tolstoy, N.A., Litvinenko, I.A.

Inst :

Title : Direct Measurement of the Total Light of Rapidly Decaying Processes of Luminescence.

Orig Pub : Zh. eksperim. i teor. fiziki, 1955, 29, No 4, 507-515.

Abstract : A new objective method is proposed for direct measurement of the area under the curve of fluorescent rise (L_r) and under the curve of luminescent decay (L_d), based on a synchronous detection of the relaxation curves and subsequent integration of these curves by means of a pointer instrument. The ratio L_r/L_d can serve as a criterion for the choice of the particular phosphorescence theory, since different theories predict, generally speaking, different values of L_r/L_d . According to the theory based on the bimolecular glow mechanism, $L_r/L_d \leq 3$. Measurements

Card 1/2

- 48 -

USSR/Optics - Physical Optics

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, 7752

made by the authors have shown that L_r/L_d can be greater than 10 (ZnS. Cu, copper concentration 1%, $t > 600^\circ \text{C}$). The authors give a diagram of an instrument for measuring L_r and L_d ("L-meter"), which makes it possible to study the relaxation processes that take place in a time interval from 10^{-1} to 10^{-5} seconds.

Card 2/2

- 49 -

LITVINENKO, I., kapitan zapasa

Decoration for excellent performance. Tyl i snab. Sov. Voor. Sil.
21 no.8:32 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Russia--Army--Noncommissioned officers)

LITVINENKO, I. A.

21 21 Direct measurement of fast-decaying luminescence processes. N. A. Golstov and I. A. Litvinenko. Soviet Phys., JETP 2, 428 (1956) (Engl. translation) See G.A. 50, 2300c. 2
X

S/169/62/000/001/002/083
D228/D302

AUTHORS: Grachev, Yu. N., Dekhnich, M. Ya., Litvinenko, I. B.,
Nekrasova, K. A. and Sosnovskaya, A. V.

TITLE: Deep geophysical investigations in the territory of
the Baltic Shield

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 1, 1962, 7, ab-
stract 1A50 (V sb. Geol.rezul'taty prikl. geokhimii
i geofiz, Razdel 2, M., Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1960, 43-
50)

TEXT: The results of deep geophysical sounding work in the USSR's
northern part are stated. The aim of the work was the detailed
study of the inner structure of the crust in the Ukhta-Kem' area.
The work was executed along a profile with a length of ~200 km by
the method of continuous set-ups: The seismographs were placed
every 100 m from each other within the general instrumental set-up
and during its movement along the traverse. Explosions were made
in three lakes which were situated at a distance of 50 - 80 km

Card 1/2

Deep geophysical investigations ...

S/169/62/000/001/002/083
D228/D302

from each other. Six branches of refracted seismic waves which are compared with six discontinuity surfaces of the inner crustal layers, were recorded. The boundaries -- at a depth of 10 - 15 and 34 - 38 km -- are most clearly and positively distinguished. The second boundary is the Mohorovicic surface. In the overlying layer the speed of the refracted seismic waves is 6.6 km/sec; in the underlying layer it is 8.1 km/sec. In the layer directly overlying the first boundary this velocity differs in different parts of the traverse and fluctuates within the limits of 5.4 - 6.3 km/sec. Other discontinuity surfaces and intermediate layers, characterized by speed values of 6.9 - 7.0 and 6.7 km/sec, are less clearly exposed. The layer boundaries lie almost horizontally, forming a small subterranean relief in separate parts of the profile. Geologic irregularities in the crust's upper parts were also successfully outlined in a horizontal direction along the working traverse, and a number of abyssal faults confined to the contact zones of different structural-facies geologic formations were successfully defined. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

LITVINENKO, Igor' Danilovich; CHERNIKOVA, V.K., red.; RAKITIN, I.T.,
tekhn. red.

[Electron-economist] Elektron-ekonomist. Moskva, Izd-vo
"Znanie," 1963. 36 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike.
IV Seriya: Tekhnika, no.9) (MIRA 16:7)
(Electronic data processing)
(Electronic computers)

ATROSHCHENKO, V.I.; YEFIMOV, V.T. [IEFimov, V.T.]; LITVINENKO, I.I.
[Lytvynenko, I.I.]; ALEKSEYEV, V.N. [Alekseiev, V.N.];
GALINSKIY, A.G. [Galyns'kyi, A.H.]

Investigating the process of the production of concentrated
nitric acid in an autoclave with reflux packing rings. Khim.
prom. [Ukr.] no.3:35-39 JI-S '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Atroshchenko,
Yefimov, Litvinenko). 2. Dneprianskiy khimicheskii kombinat
(for Alekseyev, Galinskiy).

TSKHTLIN, A.N., inzh.; LITVINENKO, I.I.

Hydraulic resistance of sprayed nozzles in direct flow. Phim. i
neft. mashinostr. no.5224 N '64 (MIRA 1832)

LITVINENKO, L. I.

BONDARENKO, V.M.; LITVINENKO, I.I.

Chemical structure of hop strobiles following root and foliar feeding.
[with summary in English]. Dop. AN URSS no.1:67-70 '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Zhitomir's'ka naukovo-doslidnay stantsiya khmel'yarstva. Predstaviv
akademik AN URSS P. A. Vlasyuk.
(Hops)

5(2,4)

AUTHORS:

TITLE:

PERIODICAL:

ABSTRACT:

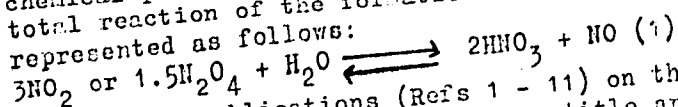
Atroshchenko, V. I., Litvinenko, I. I.

SOV/1953-58-4-12/22

On the Dissolution Kinetics of Nitrogen Oxides in
Aqueous Solutions of Nitric Acid (Kinetika rastvoreniya
okislov azota v vodnykh rastvorakh azotnoy kisloty)

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimiches-
kaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 4, PP 71 - 76 (USSR)

The interaction of gaseous nitrogen oxides with the
solutions mentioned in the title is a complex physico-
chemical process. Its single stages are recalled. The
total reaction of the formation of nitric acid can be
represented as follows:



The data in publications (Refs 1 - 11) on the velocity
of the dissolution mentioned in the title are contra-
dicting. There are great differences between the
values of the velocity constants. In this paper the
problem mentioned in the title is investigated as the
first of the series of subsequent reactions in the
formation of nitric acid. The investigations are to be
continued. In the experimental part the apparatus used

Card 1/4

On the Dissolution Kinetics of Nitrogen Oxides in
Aqueous Solutions of Nitric Acid

SOV/153-58-4-12/22

is described and shown (Figure). Tables 1 and 2 give the dissolution velocities of NO_2 in aqueous HNO_3 solutions at a linear velocity of the gas of 0.2 m/sec. or 0.4 m/sec. As may be seen from the data given the dissolved gas amount is directly proportional to the NO_2 concentration in the gas. The total gas dissolution in the case of one and the same time of stay within the range of the mentioned NO_2 content in the gas is independent of the NO_2 concentration. The values K-velocity constant of the NO_2 dissolution in cm/sec. (Tables 1 and 2) are about the same for all three heights of the apparatus. From the consideration of the data of the tables 1 and 2 it may be seen that the constants K increase with the decreasing temperature and with the increasing acid concentration. On the average the dissolution velocity increases to the double with the decrease in temperature from +30 to -10°. Therefore the HNO_3 formation at increased temperatures

Card. 2/4

On the Dissolution Kinetics of Nitrogen Oxides in
Aqueous Solutions of Nitric Acid

SOV/153-58-4-12/22

is controlled by the dissolution velocity of NO_2 in water. The HNO_3 accumulation in the solution hinders the absorption of the nitrogen oxides. At lower temperatures the transformation velocity of the nitrogen oxides in nitric acid should be investigated if under those conditions the process is not controlled by the NO_2 dissolution but by other reactions. This problem will be dealt with in an other paper. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 14 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut im.V.I.Lenina
(Khar'kov Polytechnical Institute imeni V.I.Lenin) Kafedra
tekhnologii neorganicheskikh veshchestv (Chair of the
Technology of Inorganic Substances)

SUBMITTED: October 31, 1957

Card 3/4

YEFIMOV, V. T.; LITVINENKO, I. I.

Device for automatic determination of the weight change of
small samples. Zav. lab. 28 no.12:1529 '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut im. V. I. Lenina.

(Testing laboratories—Equipment and supplies)

ALOTIN, L.M.; SHEMYAKIN, V.A.; LITVINENKO, I.I.

Some results of investigating the operation of the "lost"
firm's vibrating conveyor. Nauch. trudy KNIUI no.13:260-263
'64 (MIRA 18:1)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0064/66/000/007/0038/0040

ACC NR: AP6031790

AUTHOR: Atroshchenko, V. I.; Yefimov, V. T.; Litvinenko, I. I.; Alekseyev, V. N.;
Kutovoy, V. V.; Abrosimova, A. M.; Galinskiy, A. G.; Golius, L. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Film-type autoclave for the production of concentrated nitric acid

SOURCE: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 7, 1966, 38-40

TOPIC TAGS: nitric acid, nitrogen compound, chemical engineering, chemical reactor,
chemical plant equipment

ABSTRACT: A film-type autoclave (liquid reagents flow over the packing in form of a film) packed with aluminum coil coated with a fluorinated resin for production of concentrated nitric acid is described and its advantages over the conventional flooded-type autoclave are pointed out. The schematic of the autoclave is shown in figure 1. 98.4% nitric acid was obtained in this film-type autoclave at 25 atm, $N_2O_4:H_2O$ ratio of 8.5-8.9, and a contact time of 17 min. At 40 atm and $N_2O_4:H_2O = 8.1-8.7$ and 17 min contact time, the acid concentration was equal to 98.7-99.2%. The oxygen consumption was close to the stoichiometric amount. It was found that the film-type autoclave is twice as effective as the flooded-type autoclave and that it compared very favorably from the standpoint of corrosion. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 formulas.

UDC: 661.565 : 66.023.7

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6031790

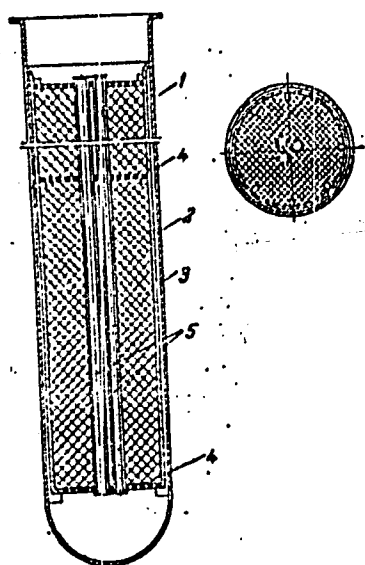


Fig. 1. 1--vessel; 2--shell; 3--coated aluminum coil; 4--grid; 5--concentrating tubes.

SUB CODE: 11
19,07/

SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

LITVINENKO, I.S. [Lytvynenko, I.S.]

Mechanized filling of planes with poisonous chemicals. Mekh. sil'.
hosp. 14 no.7:14-15 J1 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Upravlyayushchiy Zvenigorodskim rayonnym ob"yedineniye "Sil'-
gospstekhnika", Cherkasskoy oblasti.

LITVINENKO, I. V.

Encephalopathy caused by salvarsan and ending in recovery. Vest.
derm. i ven. 31 no.1:52 Ja-F '57. (MIRA 10:7)
(SALVARSAN) (BRAIN--DISEASES)

LITVINENKO, I.V.

Nonspecific urethritis in males. Vest. derm. i ven. 33 no.1:
81-82 Ja-P '59. (MIRA 12:3)

(URETHRITIS
nonspecific (Rus))

ALESKEROVA, Z.T.; KRITSUK, G.S., LI, P.F., LITVINENKO, I.V.; OSADCHAYA, D.V.;
OSTROUMOVA, A.S.; OSYKO, T.I.; RAVDONIKAS, O.V.; ROSTOVTSYV, N.N.;
SIMONENKO, T.N.; TOLSTIKHINA, M.A.; KHESIM, B.B.; BABINTSEV, red.
izd-va; KRYNOCHKINA, K.V., tekhn.red.

[Geological structure and oil-producing prospects of the West
Siberian Plain] Geologicheskoe stroenie i perspektivy nefte-
gazomosnosti Zapadno-Sibirskoi nizmennosti. Pod obshchei red.
N.N.Rostovtseva. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol.
i okhrane nedr, 1958. 390 p. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Leningrad. Vsesoyuznyy geologicheskii institut.
(West Siberian Plain--Petroleum geology)

LITVINENKO, I.V.

Nomograms for establishing seismic profiles by approximation.
Prikl.geofiz.no.13:41-52 '55. (MLRA 8:10)
(Seismology)

S/630/60/000/002/002/006
D055/D114

AUTHOR: Grachev, Yu.N.; Dekhnich, M.Ya.; Litvinenko, I.V.; Nekrasova, K.A.;
Sosnovskaya, A.V.

TITLE: Deep geophysical investigations on the territory of the Baltic
Shield

SOURCE: International Geological Congress, 21st. Copenhagen, 1960. Doklady
sovetskikh geologov, problema 2: Geologicheskiye rezul'taty
prikladnoy geokhimii i geofiziki. Razdel II: Geofizika. Glubinnoye
stroyeniye zemli po geofizicheskim dannym, 43-50

TEXT: This is an account of deep geophysical research carried out over part
of the Baltic Shield in 1958, by the "Spetsgeofizika" Office and the Vsesoyuz-
nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut (All-Union Scientific
Research Institute of Geology.). The method of deep seismic probes evolved
under the guidance of Academician G.A. Gamburtsev was used to cover a lati-
tudinal 200-km profile across the northern part of Karelia. With compara-
tively small charges clear recordings of the basic groups of waves were ob-
tained. The waves were considerably more varied and richer in dynamic
characteristics than on the Russian Platform. The use of combined systems
Card 1/2

S/630/60/000/002/002/006
D055/D114

Deep geophysical investigations ...

of contrary and parallel hodographs from four shot-points, facilitated the tracking of various groups of waves corresponding to the different boundaries of separation in the Earth's crust. Seismic probes facilitated a detailed study of the upper parts of the profile of pre-Cambrian crystalline strata. With the use of non-lengthwise profiles, not only was a section of the Earth's crust along the line Kem'-Ukhta obtained, but also an idea of the position of the Mohorovičić discontinuity. Nevertheless, the cost of the deep seismic investigations was no greater than that of ordinary seismic oil-prospecting. The results obtained, facilitated the division of the crust according to its elastic properties, into several layers in the particular area of the Baltic Shield. The boundary at a depth of 10-15 km is most clearly marked, and this is related to the basalt surface. The boundary at 30-38 km is related to the Mohorovičić discontinuity. The geological interpretation of all deep boundaries of division at the given stage of research is not yet sufficiently clear. Apart from their relevance to the Baltic Shield, these investigations admit a more critical evaluation of the results of similar work in regions covered by a sedimentary top. There is reference to the work carried out by F. Berch on granite. There are 3 figures.

Card 2/2

S/169/61/000/009/003/056
D228/D304

AUTHORS: Litvinenko, I. V., Dekhnich, M. Ya., and Nekrasova, K. A.
TITLE: Deep seismic sounding in the territory of the Baltic shield
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Geofizika, no. 9, 1961, 5-6, abstract 9A36 (V sb. Seysmich. issled. no. 4, M., AN SSSR, 1960, 47-54)

TEXT: Deep seismic sounding was carried out in 1958 in the territory of Kareliya along the Kem'-Ukhta road. Certain side(forest) roads were used in addition to the main road. The small profile distortion was not reflected in the quality of the results of the work. The operative area is formed of ancient, highly metamorphozed rocks of a variable composition. The profile's eastern part is confined to the region where the oldest Archean fold structures (of the Belomorides) are developed, and the western part intersects the younger Kareliyan folding. Observations were made from four explosion points 50 - 80 km apart from each other; the

Card 1/3

S/169/61/000/009/003/056
D228/D304

Deep seismic sounding...

distance between the seismic detectors was equal to 100 m. Deep seismic sounding was conducted in conjunction with other geophysical observations (magnetometry, gravimetry). In addition, parametric soundings with a length of 200 - 300 m were undertaken at a number of exposures in order to study the uppermost part of the section of crystalline rocks in greater detail. The hodographs of six main wave-groups (I, II, III, IV, V, and M) were obtained through the preliminary processing of the results. The clearest boundaries of velocity variation at which reflected and leading waves arise are as follows: horizon III, $V_g = 6600$ m/sec, depth 10 - 15 km; horizon M (the Mohorovicic boundary), $V_g = 8100$ m/sec, depth 34 - 38 km. Boundary III is evidently connected with the surface of the "basalt" layer. Horizon II ($V_g = 6400$ m/sec) is distinguished with less authenticity at a depth of about 5 km. This horizon is traced well only in the 100 - 140 km section of the Kem'-Ukhta profile—in the region where the zone of the East Kareliyan synclinal-structure is developed. Seismic boundaries IV and V, recorded in the "basalt" layer, still need to be made more precise; the velocity change at these boundaries is small. The

Card 2/3

Deep seismic sounding...

S/169/61/000/009/003/058
D228/D304

general rise of the Mohorovicic surface is outlined in a northeasterly direction to the side of the spacious region of Belomoride development. On the whole, the crust evidently has a smaller thickness in the area where the White Sea fold-structure is developed. Apart from the crust's horizontal layering, the data of the deep and parametric seismic-sounding permit the establishment of vertical zones of tectonic dislocations and contacts between rocks of a different composition. Abrupt variations in the recording intensity, the strong absorption of elastic vibrations, breaks in the correlation, etc. are noted in the zones of tectonic dislocation. The zone of abyssal fractures--approximately in the middle of the studied profile--is most authentically established. In the geologic respect this zone is characterized by the articulation of the Belomorides with the Karelides and by the development of grandiorite intrusions with a clearly-oriented drainage system. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

Card 3/3

LITVINENKO, I.V.

Characteristics of Mesozoic and Cenozoic cross sections of the southern part of the West Siberian Plain based on the propagation velocity of elastic waves. Inform.sbor.VSEGEI no.45:119-130 (MIRA 14:12)

'61.

(West Siberian Plain--Seismic prospecting)

S/169/62/000/007/005/149
D228/D307

AUTHORS: Grachev, Yu.N., Dekhnich, M.Ya., Detenyshev, V.G.,
Litvinenko, I.V., Nekrasova, K.A. and Sosnovskaya,
A.V.

TITLE: Deep regional geophysical investigations on the
Baltic Shield's territory

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 7, 1962, 7,
abstract 7A37. (V sb. Sostoyaniye i perspektivy
razvitiya geofiz. metodov poiskov i razvedki polezn.
iskopayemykh, M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 45)

TEXT: See RZhGeofiz, 1962, 1A50. [Abstracter's note: ✓
Complete translation ✓]

Card 1/1

LITVINENKO, I.V.

Geological interpretation of seismic horizons in the Mesozoic and
Cenozoic cross section of the southern part of the West Siberian
Plain. Inform.sber.VSEGEI no.45107-118 '62. (MIRA 12:12)
(West Siberian Plain. Seismic prospecting)

OZEROV, D.K.; YERMILOVA, N.I.; LITVINENKO, I.V.

Using the dynamic theory in interpreting seismic material in
northern Karelia. Vop. din. teor. raspr. seism. voln no.4:44-60
'62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Karelia—Seismic prospecting)

LITVINENKO, I.V. [Lytvynenko, H.V.]; RADCHENKO, I.V.

Thermal conductivity of aqueous solutions of electrolytes as
a structure-sensitive property. Ukr.fiz.zhur. 7 no.5:539-548
My '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskii institut.
(Electrolyte solutions) (Heat-Conduction)

LITVINENKO, I.V.

Compressibility of aqueous solutions of electrolytes and the
hydration of anions and cations. Zhur.strukt.khim. 4 no.6:
830-836 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

LITVINENKO, I.V.

Using the seismic method for studying the deep structure
of the Baltic Shield. Zap. LGI 46 no.2:3-13 '63.
(MIRA 17:6)

LITVINENKO, I.V.; NEKRASOVA, K.A.

Differentiation of crystalline rocks according to their
elastic properties using northern Karelia as an example.
Zap. IGI 46 no.2:22-27 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

LITVINENKO, I.V.

New seismic data on the structure of the earth's crust in the area
of the Baltic Shield. Dokl. AN SSSR 149 no.6:1409-1411 Ap '63.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Leningradskiy gornyy institut im. G.V.Plekhanova. Predstavleno
akademikom D.V.Nalivkinym.

(Baltic Shield—Earth—Surface)

LITVINENKO, I.V.

Anion and cation interaction with molecules of a solvent and
the volumetric effects of hydration, Ukr. fiz. zhur. 9 no.4:
405-412 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

L 00363-66 EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(i)/EPF(n)-2/EPA(w)-2/T/
EWP(k)/EWP(b)/ETC(m) WW/GG/WH
ACCESSION NR: AP5021608

UR/0286/65/000/013/0077/0077/35/8

AUTHORS: Litvinenko, I. V.; Bibik, A. P.; Radchenko, I. V.

TITLE: Detector for determining the thermal conductivity of liquids by the method of heating a filament under nonstationary thermal conditions. Class 42, No. 172519

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 13, 1965, 77

TOPIC TAGS: thermal conductivity, fluid

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a detector for determining the thermal conductivity of liquids by the method of heating a filament under nonstationary thermal conditions. The detector consists of a thin wire-heater which at the same time serves as a resistance thermometer (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure). To obtain the possibility for producing measurements of the thermal conductivity of conducting liquids without a significant increase in detector thickness, the detector is made of a microwire in glass insulation. Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 16Mar64

NO. REF. NOV: 000

ENCL: 01

OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: TD,ME

L 00363-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021608

ENCLOSURE: 01 0

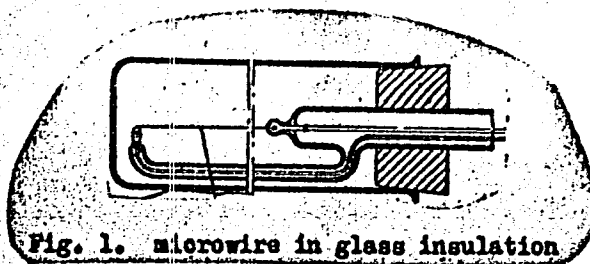


Fig. 1. microwire in glass insulation

Card 2/2

86-46-EMP(e)/EMP(y)/T/EMP(t)/EMP(k)/EMP(b)/EWA(e) JD/HM/WH
ACC NR: AF5027049

AUTHOR: ^{44, 55} Litvinenko, I. V.; ^{44, 55} Bibik, A. P.; ^{44, 55} Radchenko, I. V. SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/65/000/005/0252/0253

ORIG: Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute (Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskii institut) ^{44, 55} 51

TITLE: The welding of glass-coated microwires to thick glass-coated connectors ^{15, 44, 55} B

SOURCE: Priboi i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 5, 1965, 252-253 ^{10 16}

TOPIC TAGS: glass coating, microwire, welding technology, welding

ABSTRACT: This note describes a new method for welding the end of a glass-coated copper microwire to a glass-coated thicker platinum wire. The welding proceeds under the glass layer and the weld proper remains reliably isolated by a continuous glass layer. The proposed method has been used successfully in the construction of a sensor for heat conduction determination in current conducting liquids using the nonstationary heated filament method. The microwire used was 20 and 12 μ in diameter (resistivity of 70 and 200 ohm/m, respectively) and had coatings 10 and 4 μ thick. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

UDC: 621.791.762:621.08

SUB CODE: IE, MT / SUBM DATE: 15Jan65 / ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1 *jun*

L. Subcode 7 (1) (1)

ACC NR: AR6009023

SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/65/000/010/G002/G002

AUTHOR: Litvinenko, I.V.

ORG: None

TITLE: Earth crust structural features of the eastern part of the Baltic shield

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 10G5

REF SOURCE: Sb. Geol. rezul'taty prikl. geofiz. Geofiz. issled. stroeniya zemn. kory. M., Nedra, 1965, 70-74

TOPIC TAGS: earth crust, earth crust structure, seismic prospecting, seismic prospecting data

ABSTRACT: Results of seismic soundings in depth, conducted in the Northern Karelia and on the Kola peninsula along two profiles are given and conclusions regarding the structure of the ancient shields presented. The basic depth of the crust shows layers of different elasticities. The structure is complicated and defies description by the simple concepts of "granite" or "basaltic" layers. The upper part of the "granite" layers on the ancient shelf is exposed. A block pattern of earth crust structure is present and particularly noticeable in the upper layers, down to a 5 - 3 km depth. Seismic boundaries at depth may have been due to a prolonged rise and subsequent erosion of the shield. Zones of breaks at depth are found throughout the crust depth, usually at the butts of the structure-facial zones. [Translation].

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SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 00

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ACC NR: AT6028371

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0070/0074

AUTHOR: Litvinenko, I. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: ¹²Crustal structure of the eastern Baltic shield

SOURCE: International Geological Congress. 22d, New Delhi, 1964. Geologicheskiye rezul'taty prikladnoy geofiziki (Geological results of applied geophysics); doklady sovetskikh geologov, problema 2. Moscow, Izd-vo Nedra, 1965, 70-74

TOPIC TAGS: seismic sounding, elastic property, metamorphosed rock, ~~crustal block~~, seismology, Earth crust, *STRATIGRAPHY, SEISMIC PROSPECTING / KOLA PENINSULA*

ABSTRACT: Results of deep seismic sounding and other geophysical investigations conducted in the northwestern Kola Peninsula and in northern Karelia revealed that the crust consists of several layers, with different elastic properties and broken into blocks. The crustal section of the shield differs from that of the Russian platform and the Barents Sea. Most of the crustal shield is composed of the basalt layer. The granite layer is reduced in thickness and may be absent in some regions. The Pechenga series is closely associated with the basalt layer. Zones of different structure and facies have different velocity sections. The petrological composition varies within the basalt layer. In some zones the basalt layer appears to consist of gabbro-diorite types of rocks, while in others it consists of highly metamorphosed

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ACC NR: AT6028371

rocks such as charnockite. Seismological investigations suggest the presence of deep-seated fault zones separating crustal blocks with different geological histories. Methods of studying the block structure of the crust are not yet sufficiently well developed, though this problem is not less important than the problem of the crustal vertical layering. The terms "basalt" and "granite" do not define the entire multi-form composition of the layers. The Baltic shield where the basalt layer is fairly shallow appears to be an area quite favorable for such studies.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 06Jan65/

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LITVINENKO, K. I.

(19)

Baku, 18-23 Sept 1962

Regularities in the Formation and Distribution of Endogenous

Mineral Resource Deposits,

8/011/63/000/001/002/002

The Third All-Union Conference on...

A006/A101

Group 2 included reports on--
endogenous deposits in other synclinal regions, such as mercury formations in
Siberia and the Far East (V. A. Kuznetsov), pyrite deposits in the Ural (S. N.
Ivanov), Kimeridgian and Alpine metallogeny in Uzbekistan (I. Kh. Khamrabayev);
ore region types in the Pacific area (Ye. A. Radkevich); metallogeny in Tadzhik-
istan (K. I. Litvinenko); hydrothermally transformed rocks in the Trans-Carpa-
thian region (M. Yu. Pishkin) peculiarities in magmatism and metallogeny of the
Mountaneous Crimea (V. Y. Lebedinskiy), antimony-mercury fields (M. A. Karasik)
and others. Group 3 included reports on the classification of metallogenous zones
and provinces of the Earth crust (D. I. Gorzhavskiy); classification of metallo-
genous zone types of the Earth crust (V. N. Kozarenko); classification of mag-
matogenous non-metallic mineral resources as a basis of prognoses and prospecting
(V. P. Petrov); types of metallogenous provinces in synclinal regions of the
USSR (A. I. Semenov); principles of geological zoning on the example of Central
Asia (K. L. Babayev); comparative characteristics of metallogeny in Malyy Caucasus
and the Kamchatka-Koryak zone (I. G. Magak'yan), some particularities of metallo-
geny in the Mediterranean geosynclinal region (G. A. Tvalchrelidze); rootless
plutons and some peculiarities in the magmatism of moving zones (A. P. Lebedev);
paragenetic ore complexes (P. S. Saakyan) the part of deep-lying breaks in
metallogeny of syncline regions on the example of the Caucasus (E. Sh. Shikhal-
bey). The closing report was read by A. V. Sidorenko, Minister of Geology and
Preservation of Mineral Resources of the USSR.

Izvestiya Ak nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, No. 1, 1963, pp 126-128

LITVINENKO, K.I.; MESKHI, A.M.; AFINOGENOVA, L.N.

Alpine igneous activity and metallogeny in Tajikistan. Zakonom.
razm.polezn.iskop. 7:380-381 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov
Tadzhikskoy SSR.

LITVINENKO, L.

Machine invented by the locksmith Stepanov. Tekh. mol. 28
no. 12:11 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Molding machines--Technological innovations)

GELLERMAN, Ya.M., kand. biolog. nauk, assistant; LITVINENKO, L.A., aspirant;
KNYAZEV, A.N., student

Stimulating tomato growth with repeated action of sublethal
temperatures on the roots. Izv. TSKHA no.1:38-48 '63.
(MIRA 16:7)

(Plants, Effect of soil temperature on)
(Tomatoes)

NOVIKOV, I.M.; SAPRONOV, V.A.; ONISHENKO, Z.V.; SIMAKOVA, E.P.;
BEL'SKAYA, Yu.R.; BALASHOVA, T.L.; Prinimali uchastiye:
KALINICHENKO, V.N.; LITVINENKO, L.A.

Granulation of butadiene-styrene and natural rubber in the
Dnepropetrovsk Rubber Tire Plant. Kauch. i rez. 22 no.12:
44-48 D '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy shinnyy zavod (for all except Kalinichenko,
Litvinenko). 2. Dnepropetrovskiy filial Nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo instituta shinnoy promyshlennosti (for Kalinichenko,
Litvinenko).

GHELLEMAN, I.M.; LITVINENKO, L.A.; KNEAZEV, A.N.

Stimulation of tomato growth by periodic action of sub-lethal temperature on the roots. Analele agric zooteh 17 no.6:42-54 N-D'63

LITVINENKO, L.B. [Lytvynenko, L.B.]

Gathering straw behind the combine. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 9 no. 7:3-5
Jl '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Kharkivs'ka doslidna stantsiya Ukrain's'kogo naukovo-doslidnogo
institutu mekhanizatsii sil's'kogo gospodarstva.
(Straw)

(Combine(Agricultural machinery))

LITVINENKO, L. B., Candidate Agric Sci (diss) -- "Investigation and selection of complex machinery for harvesting straw in the forest steppe of the Ukrainian SSR". Khar'kov, 1959. 20 pp (Min Agric Ukr SSR, Ukr Acad Agric Sci, Ukr Sci Res Inst of Mechanization and Electrification of Agric UNIIMESKh, Khar'kov Experimentation Station), 150 copies (KL, No 24, 1959, 146)

LITVINENKO, L.B., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; UZHIK, G.S., inzh.

Universal crane-type hay stacker. Trakt.i sel'khoz mash. 31
no.9:31-32 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Khar'kovskaya stantsiya Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.

(Loading and unloading) (Hay—Harvesting)

LITVINENKO, L.F., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Late results of repeated corneal transplantation. Uch. zap. UNGB
4:45-50 '58. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Ukrainskiy eksperimental'nyy institut glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy
terapii imeni akademika V.P. Filatova.
(CORNEA--TRANSPLANTATION)

39434-65 EAG(a)-2/EAG(c)/EAG(j)/EAG(r)/EAG(v)/EWT(1)/FS(v)-3 Pe-5 DD
 ACCESSION NR: AP5007667 S/0020/65/160/006/1427/1429

AUTHOR: Lebedev, S. I.; Mitvinenko, L. G.; Kursanov, A. L.

TITLE: Chlorophyll biosynthesis in red and near infrared regions

SOURCE: IN SSSR. Doklady, v. 160, no. 6, 1965, 1427-1429

TOPIC TAGS: corn, chlorophyll, biosynthesis, monochromatic light, red light, low intensity, chromatography, spectrophotometry

ABSTRACT: Chlorophyll biosynthesis was investigated in etiolated corn sprouts under conditions of red light (660 millimicrons) and near infrared light (770 millimicrons) of low intensities. The sprouts were exposed to a monochromatic light with an intensity of 40 micron watts/cm² for the red light and 33 micron watts/cm² for the near infrared light for periods of 1 to 60 min. All operations on the etiolated plants were conducted in the presence of a very weak green light to safeguard chlorophyll biosynthesis. Green pigments were determined in the etiolated plants before and after light exposure by paper chromatography followed by spectrophotometry on an SF-4 in the 600-700 millimicron region. Results indicate that near

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ACCESSION NR: AP5007667

infrared radiation displays an inhibiting effect on chlorophyll biosynthesis, particularly on reduction of protochlorophyllide into chlorophyllide. Chlorophyll formation in the etiolated corn sprouts under the given experimental conditions proceeded according to the generally accepted plan for the final stage of chlorophyll biosynthesis: protochlorophyllide to chlorophyllide a to chlorophyll a. It was established that chlorophyll biosynthesis proceeds normally under red light of low intensity, but is inhibited under near infrared light of low intensity. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya
(Ukrainian Agricultural Academy)

SUBMITTED: 07Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LB

NR REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 010

Card 2/218

KLIMENKO, I.P., arkhitektar: TATSIY, O.O., vidpovidal'nyy redaktor; LITVINEN-
KO, L. tekhnicheskyy redaktor.

[Standard plan for a Kr-T 1 covered threshing floor] Typovyi proekt
krytoho toku Kr-T 1. Kyiv, Derzh.vyd-vo tekhn.lit-ry Ukrainy, 1947.
7 p. (MIRA 10:4)

1. Ukraine. Upravlinnya v spravakh sil's'koho i kolshapnoho budivnitstva.
(Farm building)

LITVINENKO, L.G. [Iytvynenko, L.H.]

Effect of certain organic substances on pigment in Enteromorpha.
Pratsi Od. un. zbir. mol. vchen. un. 148 no.3:201-206 '58 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik Ukrainskoy akademii sel'sko-
khosyaystvennykh nauk, prof. S.I. Lebediev.
(Algae) (Chromatophores)

LITVINENKO, L.G. [Lytyenko, L.H.]

Effect of saccharose on the pigment content of certain Black
Sea algae. Ukr.bot.zhur. 16 no.6:49-54 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im.I.I.Mechnikova,
kafedra fiziologii rasteniy.
(Black Sea--Algae) (Sucrose)

LITVINENKO, L. G., Cand Bio Sci -- (diss) "The Effect of organic substances on the content of pigments, the intensity of photosynthesis and respiration of seaweed," Leningrad, 1960, 14 pp (Botanical Institute im V. L. Komarov, AS USSR) (KL, 36-60, 114)

LITVINENKO, L.G.

Effect of organic substances on oxygen exchange in algae of the Black
Sea. Fiziol. rast. 7 no.4:466-469 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Odessa State University, Ukrainian S.S.R.
(Black Sea--Algae) (Plants, Effect of organic compounds on)
(Photosynthesis)

LITVINENKO, L.G. [Lytvynenko, L.H.]

Effect of organic substance on the photosynthesis and respiration of
certain Black Sea algae. Ukr.bot.zhur. 17 no.1:12-18 '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra fiziologii rasteniy.
(Photosynthesis)
(Plants--Respiration)
(Black Sea--Algae)

LITVINENKO, L.G. [Lytvyenko, L.H.]

Effect of glycocoll on the pigment content of *Enteromorpha*. Ukr.
bot. zhur. 17 no.4:36-40 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut botaniki AN USSR. Otdel biokhimii rasteniy.
(Algae) (Glycine) (Chlorophyll)
(Carotenoids)